

# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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## "T. C." to "W. C."

Highly Esteemed Sir—Will you please permit me to congratulate you, "in the friendliest but frankest manner," on your discovery of a question that has but one side to it? Such a discovery should be patented at once, and should make your fortune, as it will bar all discussion and may introduce the millennium. But while this good time is coming, we will be compelled to discuss questions with more than one side.

The principal difference between yourself and T. C. in regard to "The Irish Question" evidently arises from the difference in the ends in view in its discussion. W. C. evidently took up the question with a view to having a ride on his agrarian bicycle, Land Reform. Our forefathers called those things hobbies, but they are now embodied in the bicycle. On the contrary, T. C. discussed the question with a view to opening up for his distressed fellow-countrymen some way out of their difficulties. The life of T. C. has been one long course of training for controversy, and he will not permit W. C. to ride into the Irish question on his gothic steed. It is true that abuses in regard to lands are only one class of the causes of Irish grievances. Mounted on his bicycle, W. C. cannot see any other cause, and so concluded that the Irish question has but one side to it. Insanity or monomania is merely one-sidedness. W. C. very kindly refers T. C. to *Reynolds's Newspaper*, the *London Radical*, and "The Irish Question" by Henry George. T. C. cannot accept as authority any publication written from a partisan standpoint in the heat of conflict. He will accept ascertained facts, but reserves the right to make his own deductions.

W. C. agrees with T. C. that Irish grievances arise from British misrule, but tries to differ with him in regard to the origin of that misrule. He says: T. C. "is wrong when he asserts that England is, under Norman rule, a relic of Roman despotism." But W. C. commits suicide when he adds, in the same sentence, "though it must be admitted that England and every English nationality is fast approaching the very evils that cursed the Roman empire out of existence." Now if England, under Norman rule, is not a relic of Roman despotism, how did those very evils which cursed the Roman empire find their way, not only into England, but every English nationality?

W. C. says that "with Harold the last vestige of Roman rule and Roman law expired, and with William came in the feudal system, especially with regard to the tenure of the soil, the most vital point in a nation's prosperity." W. C. then undertakes to make a gap in British constitutional history through which he can ride his gothic steed.

It is now necessary to instruct that misguided young man in regard to the relations existing between the Roman law, the so-called British constitution, and the Irish question.

British history has two ages of fact, separated by an age of fiction. But if we cling to the ages of fact, we will find that England received her Roman law in three installments.

The first installment came when, in 445, the Angles, sorely pressed by the Scots and Picts, called in the Saxons, who came and settled in the country. The Saxons were at that time an integral part of the Roman empire, for they did not set up an independent government until 476. Their coming to England was an individual enterprise; those who came were filiters, who probably brought very little law with them above their own will, but if there was any it was Roman law.

The second installment came when Ethelbert, King of Kent, married Bertha, the daughter of Charibert, King of Paris. She was a member of the Christian Church, and through her influence Gregory the Great in 596 sent over forty Benedictine monks, with Augustine at their head, to establish the church in Britain. These men were the exponents of the idea of a united church and state, so that a minister in the church must understand the civil law. These forty-one men were chosen on account of their consummate address and force of character, and were learned in the Roman law, and brought it with them. The inoculation took that time.

The third installment came in with William and the Normans. The Franks, of whom the Normans were a part, established in France an independent kingdom in 497, out of a part of the Roman empire. Their common law, then, was Roman law. At the

close of the ninth century, the famous arch-pirate, Rollo, the son of a Norwegian count, having been driven from his country, gathered a band of resolute Normans and wrested a maritime province from France, and became generally disagreeable to his neighbors. In 912 Rollo and all his army joined the church, presumably at a camp-meeting. Owing to the head of the church being located at Rome, and a temporal prince, Christianity carried Roman law with it, so that it was brought into England by the Normans. When Pope Gregory wrote to William the Conqueror demanding the payment of Peter's pence, and that William should do homage to the Pope for England as a fief of the Apostolic See, William sent the money, but sent word also that he held his kingdom only by the power of God and of his own sword. Thus, while he retained Roman civil law, he disavowed the ecclesiastical.

It appears, therefore, that while England originally received but little Roman law as an integral part of the Roman empire—for she was the last province acquired and the first thrown away—yet she had a liberal endowment of that law at second hand, at three different times, and from three widely different sources. Its legitimate tendency appears from the condition to which the Saxons were reduced under Norman-French rule.

But the attention of W. C. is called to the fact that the feudal tenures to which he so strenuously objects did not originate in the State. They began to take in France in the tenth century, but before that date the Pope set it up by requiring kings to do homage to him for their kingdoms as fiefs of the Apostolic See. Its introduction into England displaced the Saxon laws of property. But, after all, feudal tenures were but a revival of a Roman law established by Augustus Caesar, which, having slumbered for ten centuries, was revived first in the Church and then in the State.

Thus, instead of its being true that "with Harold the last vestige of Roman law expired," it is true that with the last vestige of Saxon rule and Saxon law in regard to property expired, and Roman rule and Roman law became the rule and law of England, and of Ireland as well.

In another article it will be shown to W. C. that, while England received three installments of Roman law, Ireland received four.

**Frightful Railroad Accident**  
Near Long Branch, N. J.

The express train leaving Long Branch at 8:05 a. m. last Thursday, on the Central New Jersey Railroad, met with a terrible accident while crossing the bridge over a branch of the Shrewsbury river, near Little Silver station. The accident no doubt was caused by the spreading of the rails. Six cars, four ordinary passenger coaches and the smoking and parlor cars, left the rails and ran upon the ties of the bridge, tearing them to splinters. The cars kept on the bridge until the train was half-way across, when the four passenger coaches and the smoking car went over into the water with a terrible crash. The cars landed on their sides in about four feet of water. The scene that followed beggars description. The cars were filled with passengers, and about one hundred were injured, several mortally. Quite a number of prominent people were on board, among them Gen. Grant, who was pulled out of the wreck, uninjured, by the fireman of the engine.

Miller county farmers have a novel way of disposing of the stumps in cleared ground. The timber is usually cut in the fall, and in the spring the farmer buys a barrel of coal oil, and some time in May, with a two-gallon water sprinkler full of oil, he goes over the land and pours the oil on the stumps. This he repeats about three times at intervals between May and August. In the meantime the stumps have cracked open and become thoroughly saturated with the oil. In August he sets fire to them and they are entirely consumed, even down to the roots. They prefer this plan to extracting them with a stump-puller.

A cross, peevish, fretful wife is quite unhappy and makes her whole household so. But she is to be pitied; she is a sufferer from a multitude of female ills that have prostrated her, mentally and physically. She needs some great wonder-working iron tonic and female regulator to relieve the monthly troubles, and for this purpose English Female Bitters stand ahead of all others. They act upon the female system with unerring certainty, never failing to give entire satisfaction to married and single ladies. One bottle often cures a case.

## Catechism for Strikers.

(From the New York Sun.)

What is it that drives so many thousands of industrious men to leave off the work on which they depend for subsistence? They do this because their wages are insufficient to support them, and because they hope by striking to compel their employers to pay them more.

Why are their wages insufficient? Because the enormous taxes which are imposed upon all the people of this country, and which, at last, fall with the most crushing weight upon those who labor with their hands, so increase the cost of the absolute necessities of life that workmen are no longer able to procure them.

Why are such enormous taxes imposed? Originally they were imposed to meet the necessities of the civil war which was fought to maintain the unity of the country. In that war a million lives and many thousands of millions of dollars were sacrificed; and the sacrifice was cheerfully borne. In order to bear this enormous expense, taxes never before known in the history of the country were levied upon the people; and, in addition to the money raised by taxes, an immense public debt was contracted, the interest of which and the payment of which also had to be provided for by taxation.

But has not a large part of this debt been paid? Yes, a very large part of it. The taxation has proved to be far more productive than was ever expected. So much money has been poured into the treasury that in the short period of seventeen years a greater proportion of the debt has been extinguished than any one supposed would be extinguished in fifty years. The Republican administrators of the Government have made a great account of this premature payment of the public debt. They have been vain, proud of it, gloried in it, and have never had a thought about the terrible burdens they were laying upon the shoulders of the people.

But is all the money which is raised by these awful taxes applied to paying off the public debt? No; it is not. Notwithstanding the enormous sums paid on that account, there is now in the treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and forty millions of dollars; and this vast surplus the Republicans are eagerly perverting to every kind of job, to every sort of useless and unjustified scheme, and to various dishonest purposes, such as a hundred millions to unnecessary pensions, mostly fraudulent. Moreover, millions upon millions have been stolen outright and divided in various sums among thieves connected with the Navy Department, thieves connected with the Whisky Ring, in the Washington City Ring, and thieves high and low, limited and unlimited.

But now when the pressure comes, and when the people in their distress are crying out in agony, and even refusing to work because their work does not bring them a livelihood, do not the Republicans who control all branches of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial, propose to lessen these burdens and to leave the people a little of the substance which they have saved, notwithstanding their terrible extortions? No; they do not propose to do any such thing. They look with indifference on the suffering masses of laborers, those who are striking, and those who yet continue to work in the hope that they may be allowed to earn a livelihood. From their burdens they will not remove a hair's weight; from their taxes they will not take off a penny.

The only safety for the people is in turning the Republican party out of power.

A society established in Austria for the benefit of the German schools of the empire is to acquire an abundant working capital by means of a voluntary tax which the students at the University of Vienna have agreed to impose upon their consumption of beer. Whenever one of them disposes of six glasses at a sitting, he must, instead of taking a seventh glass, contribute seven kreutzers (about 4-1/2 cents) to the fund of the society. There are 2,000 such students, and it is estimated that each of them on an average drinks his six glasses at least twice a week. This will give the society an income of \$10,000 a year.

Guild Pianos are giving first-class instruction in the St. Charles Catholic Academy, St. Charles, Mo.; Mrs. Euthbert's Female Seminary, 2234 Olive St., St. Louis; also at Huntville University, Huntville, Mo., and in many other schools where none but the best will suit. Sold by C. W. HANDLEY & CO., Cor. 10th & Olive Sts., St. Louis.